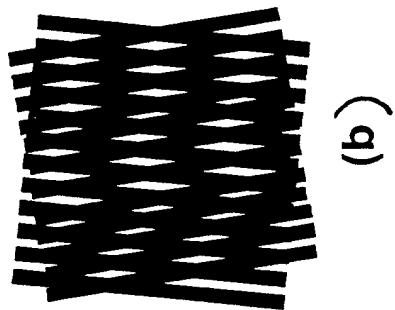


Figure 1

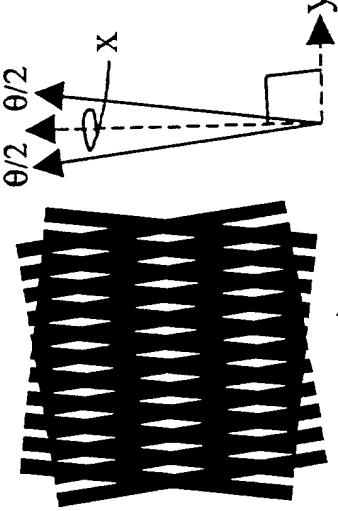
φ

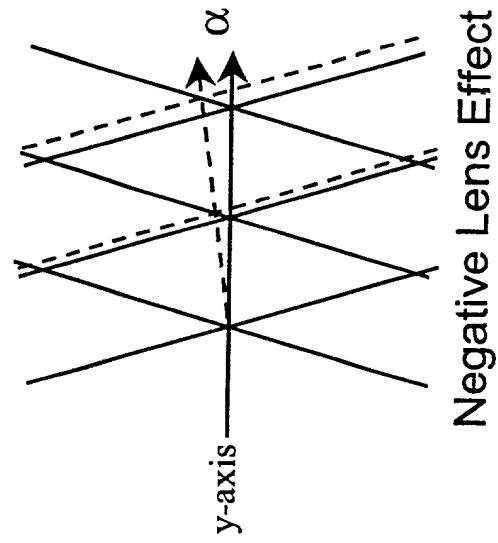


(a)

(b)

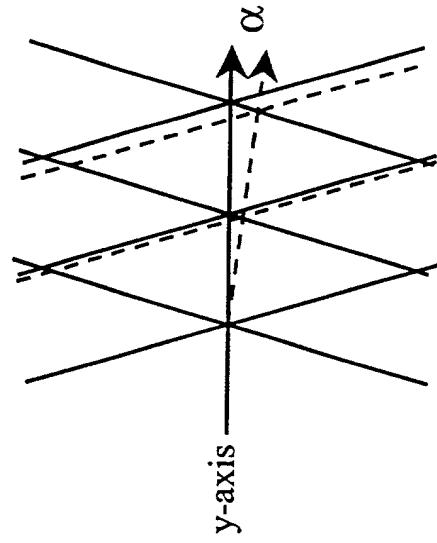
Figure 2





Negative Lens Effect

(a)

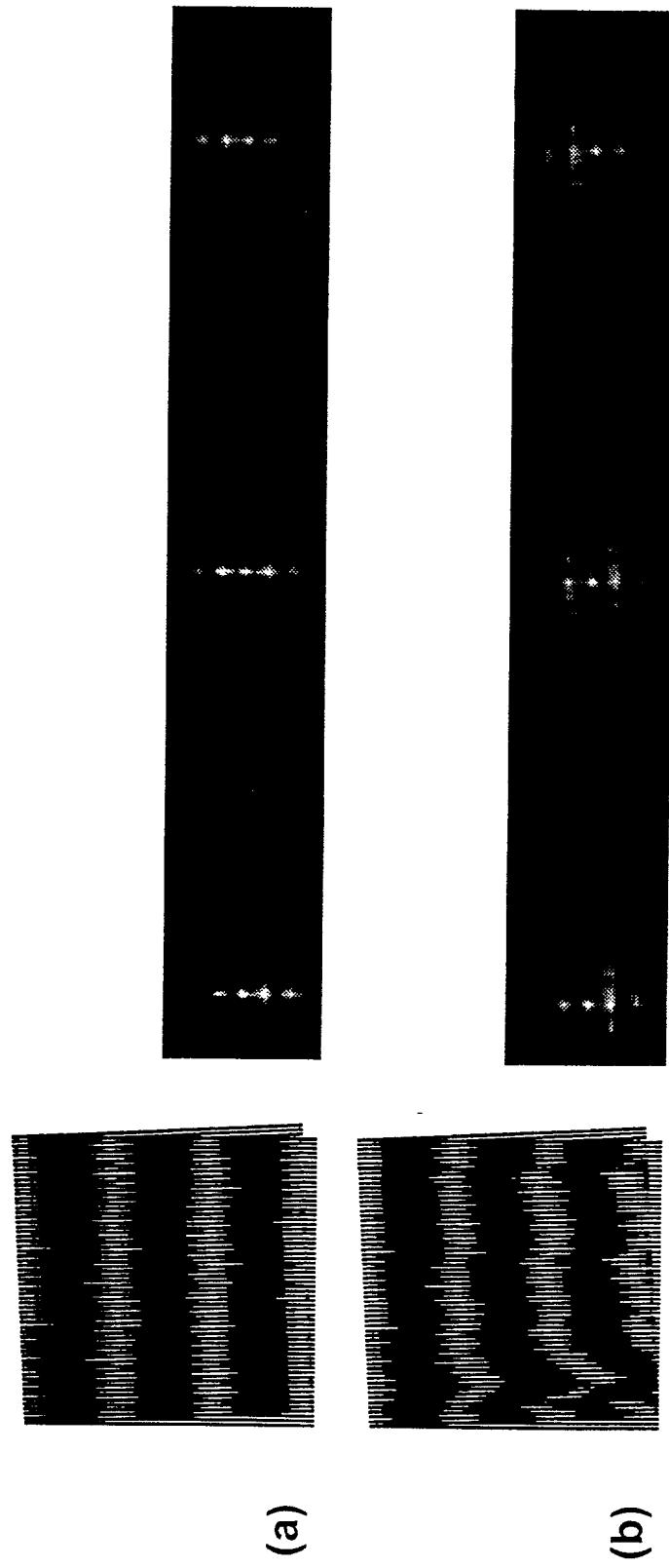


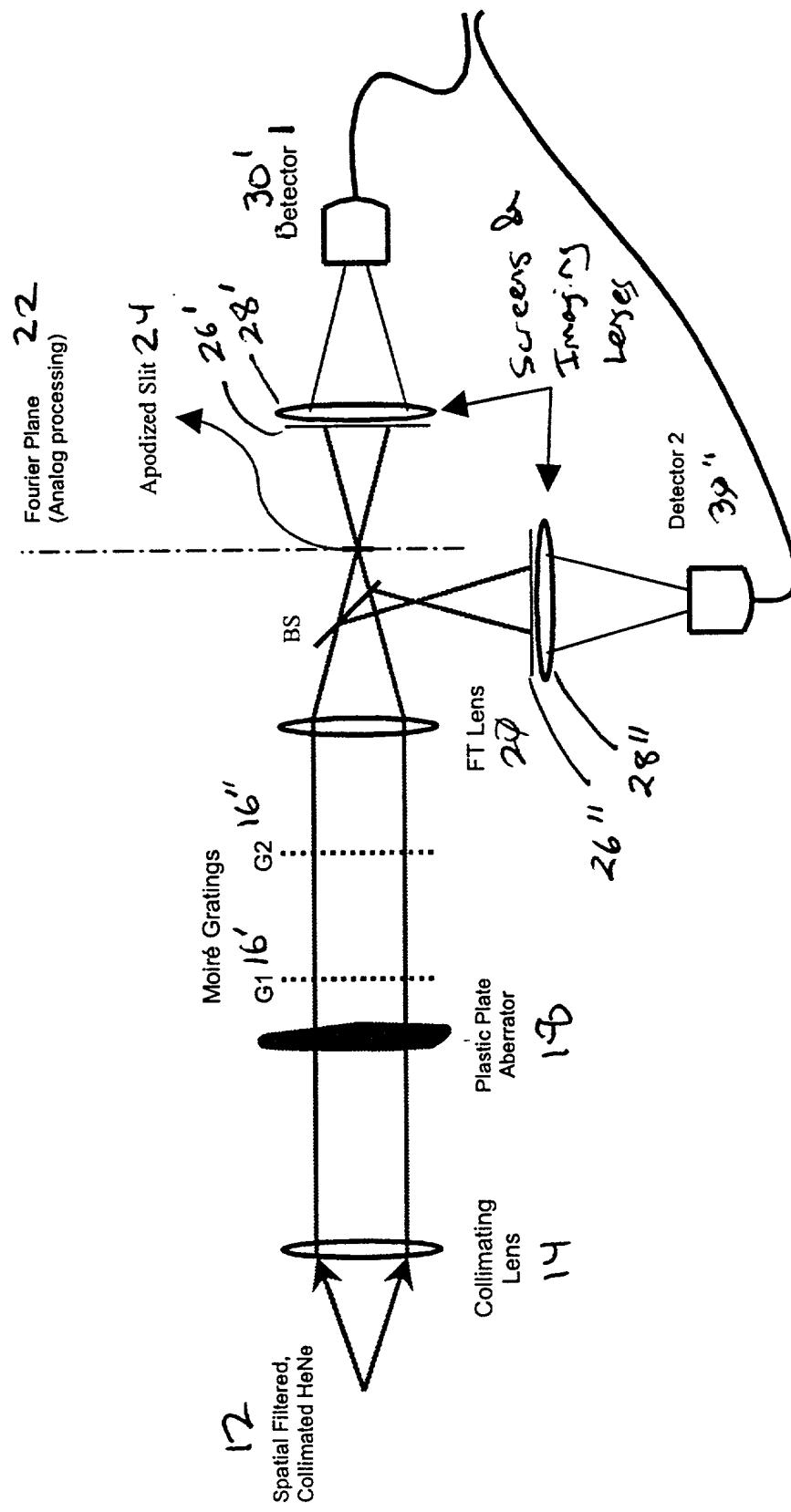
Positive Lens Effect

(b)

Figure 3

Figure 4





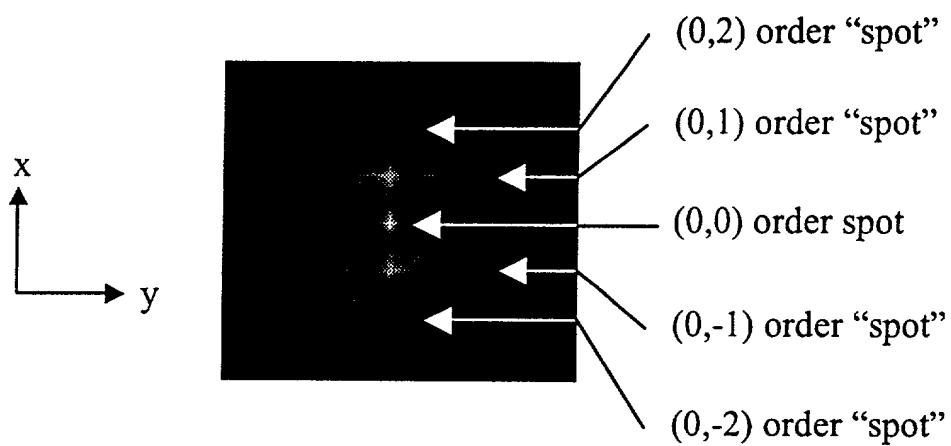
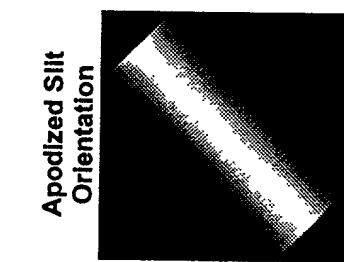
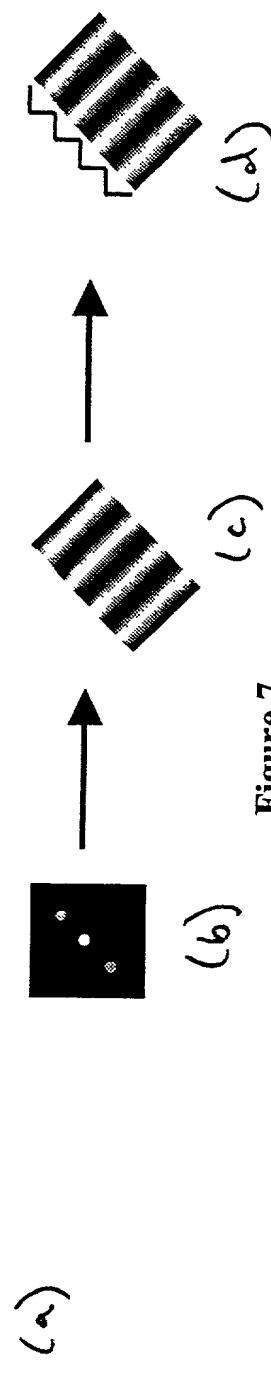
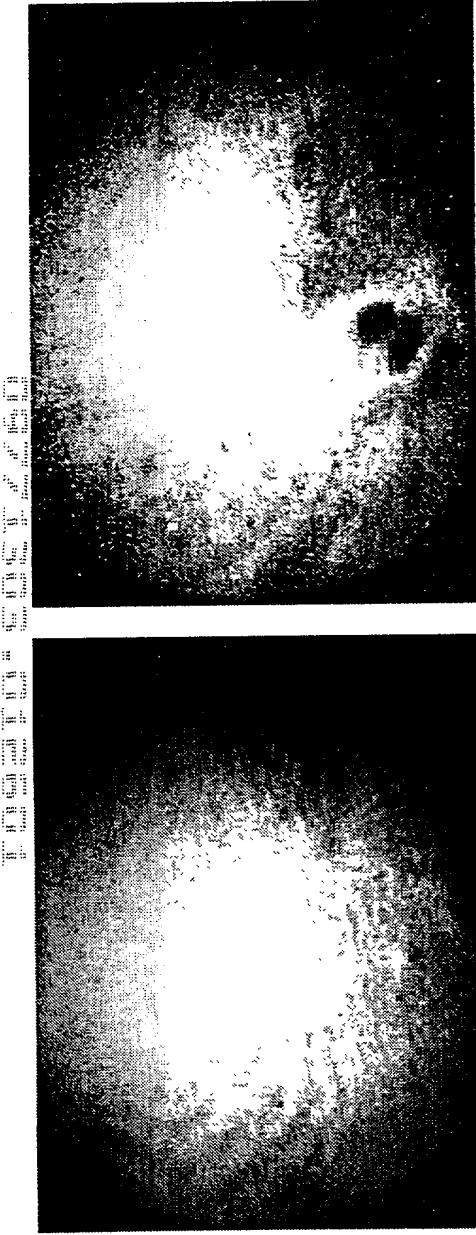


Figure 6

Figure 7



These frequency components at the Fourier plane...
...produce this moiré fringe pattern In the image plane
Effect of the slit in the Fourier plane, on the Image plane.



Moiré Deflectogram – Air Slit

- Camera does not resolve fringes.
- Imperfect gratings cause secondary fringes.

(a) (b)

Moiré Deflectogram Apodized Slit

- Very different intensity pattern.

(c)



Normalized Pattern

- All fringe slope information across the profile has equal weighting.
- Proportional to 2nd wavefront derivative.

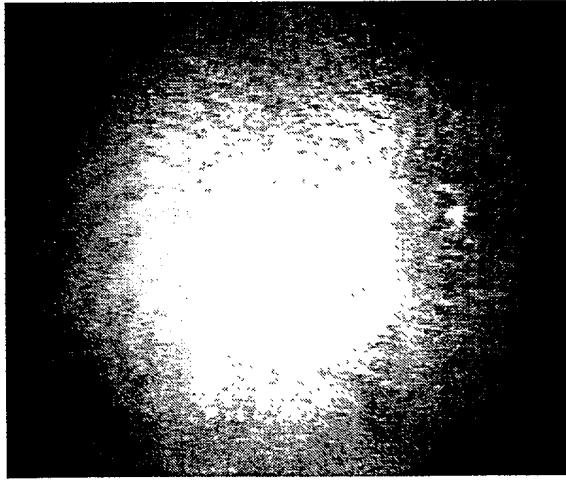
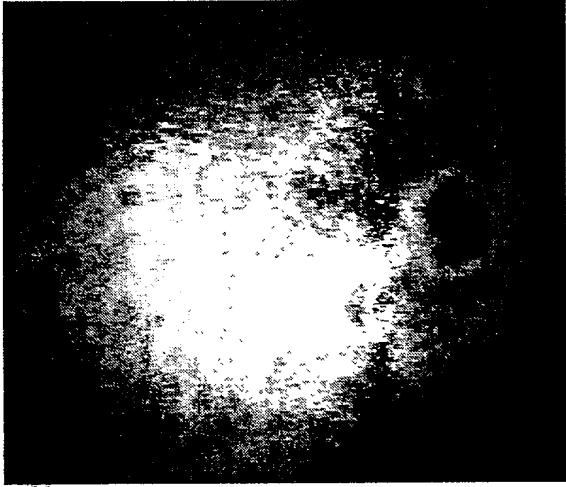
(c)

Macroscopic Fringe Deflectogram for Comparison

- Typical deflectogram (camera resolves fringes)

(d)

Figure 8



Moiré Deflectogram -- Air Slit

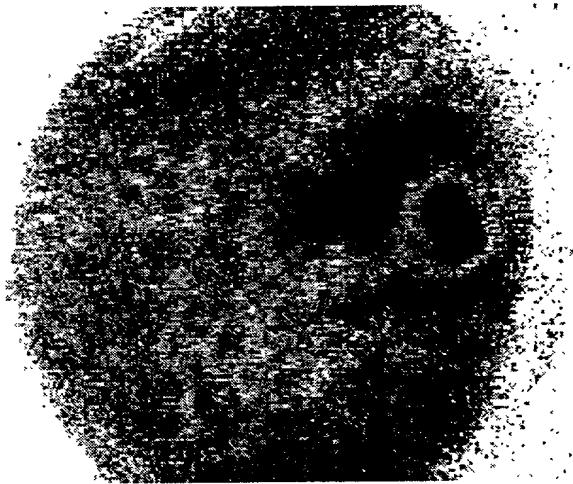
- Camera does not resolve fringes.
- Imperfect gratings cause secondary fringes.

(a)

Moiré Deflectogram -- Apodized Slit

- Very different intensity pattern
- Looks like a 3D surface illuminated from the upper left.

(b)



Normalized Pattern

- All fringe slope information across the profile has equal weighting.

(c)

Figure 9